

# OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME 1.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1834.

NUMBER 24

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY  
MILLETT & KING.

TERMS.—One dollar and seventy-five cents in advance.—Two dollars at the end of the year.

No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms; the proprietors not being accountable for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

Communications and letters on business must be addressed, Post-paid.

## POETRY.

MORNING, NOON, EVENING, AND NIGHT.

BY F. S. MILLETT.

The morning star—the morning star—when the sun beams brightly rise,

And gladdens with their beams of light the distant eastern skies;

Aurora hauls her rising up above the distant hills.

The earth reechoes with the songs of a thousand gushing fountains,

The nightingales drop their purple wings before the dawning ray,

The flowers open their rainbow leaves to welcome back the day;

And every bird and mountain-bee, from woodland cell, or bower,

Come forth with joyous song and shout to hail the morning hour.

The noon-tide ray—the noon-tide ray—when the sunbeams from on high

Look down upon each mountain top in pride and majesty;

The hills are clothed in the gorgeous green, and the woodland streams flow on,

In golden sunshine, and in shade, in loveliness and song;

And ocean depths are gleaming low, and down to their gem-like mines,

The noon-day sun-light pierces through, to where the coral shores;

The heavens above have not a cloud to veil the sunbeam's power,

Earth, air, and sky, are shadowless, at the noonday's sultry hour.

The evening star—the evening star—when the golden light of day

Is sinking down beneath the sea, with a beautiful decay;

The twilight comes with her silent wing, spread over the earth and sea,

The dew drops falling to the ground and gemming lawn and lea;

The winds have hushed their gentle voice, and close their silver wings.

The waves are flowing to the shore with mystic murmurings,

And hushed are every harp and song, in castle, hall, and bower;

Bird, bower, and bae, are gone to rest, at evening's dewy hour.

The holy night—the holy night—when every voice is still,

And the silver moon is rising o'er the dreamy Latmian hill;

When the shined stars are watching out, in beauty from the sky;

And gazing down on every flower, and every sleeping eye;

When the earth and sea are slumbering low, and naught breaks on the bush,

Save the lone sound of a forest's stream, or a wandering torrent's gush,

It is an hour of loneliness, of beauty, and delight—

It is an hour when ev'rything is wakin' o'er the night.

Extracts from Greenough's *Periodical Library*.

Many are the paragraphs in the sacred writings, descriptive of the ocean. In the Apocalypse, how sublime are those passages, where an angel is represented, standing with one foot on the sea, and the other on the land, with his hand stretching to heaven: when at the sound of a trumpet, a burning mountain falls into the sea; a third part of which becomes an ocean of blood. Equally sublime is the passage, where St. John represents himself as beholding a new earth, and a new heaven, with the sea fading from existence.

Sometimes while gazing upon the ocean, we meditate on the misfortunes of Eripides, who lost fifty-six drams by a shipwreck; and sometimes we reflect on the violent storm, which defeated the purpose of Justinian the s. cond.—The Emperor, remembering that hostilities had been practised against him by the natives of the Bosphorus, sent an army into their country for the purpose of destroying them. Some were slain by the sword; some were thrown into the sea; and a vast number burnt alive. When Justinian heard, however, that his soldiers had spared the children, out of regard to their tender age, such was the excess of his rage, that he ordered them all to be brought to Constantinople, that he might enjoy the superlative delight of seeing them all massacred. Ships were despatched; 78,000 children were forcibly embarked; and they would all, assuredly have perished by the sword, if for the walls of the tyrant's palace, had not a storm arisen soon after the ships had left the various ports, and drowned them. When this accident was reported to Justinian, he broke out into the most violent expressions of rage, that his thirst for revenge should have been so imperfectly gratified! \*

Walking, one calm summer evening by the sea-shore, on the coast of Carnarvonshire, meditating on the deity, on nature, and on mankind, Colonna reposed himself on the beach, overhung by the cliffs of Penmaenmawr; and, meditating on many of the events, which had given a colour to his imagination, and a tone to his

judgment, he found, after mixing with many orders and descriptions of men, that the following were among the melancholy results of observation and experience:—That wisdom is obliged to be solitary; and that men of delicate feelings, purity of mind, and refinement of humanity, are, for the most part, martyrs to events, they have no force to control. That to speak of things, as they are, and to relate circumstances as they occur, is beyond the capacity of ninety-five men out of an hundred; for most men blend falsehood with truth so carelessly, or so maliciously, that to separate the one from the other is more difficult, than to divide the timbres of Augustan marble. As a companion to which, we are fated to lament, how large a portion of mankind are credulous enough to believe any thing; evious enough to wish any thing; and malicious enough to say any thing. And that, in this awful suspense of truth, it is a luxury of the highest order to have an enemy of a noble mind; and a prophecy of immortality itself, to be able to walk erect, during a long progress of adversity. For wretched, pre-eminently wretched, are those who stand, poor and friendless, on the brink of the grave, without the golden consolation, arising from a life of excellent intentions.

Years do not always bring experience; and youth, for the most part, is more the season of virtue, than manhood; for—with shame be it spoken,—for one crime which love commits, the desire of fame, of wealth, and of distinction, commits misery, and all hundred, and thousand, at the end of those. Some men speak truth with as worthless an intention, as others speak falsehood; and while some would be sincere, if it appeared to be their interest; others would be honest, if th' dared to be poor.—Sung loose the world's esteem more by their sentiments, than their actions; others more by their actions than their sentiments; but more than both by their views being misconceived, or their motives misunderstood. Men fall out readily with those, with whom fortune falls out first; but divine is the allegory of Homer, where he describes the children of Jupiter, flying after injustice, and accusing her at the throne of heaven. As a recompence for this invidious cruelty of mankind, the solitude, which visits the cultivated mind in misfortune is like the solitude of a man, who makes his pilgrimage to Jerusalem, in the society of liars. A sweet and peaceful constancy unfolds new perceptions of beauty; and he feels himself in possession of wealth, far more intrinsic than all the golden triads, that decorated the temples of Apollo or Jupiter Ammon: health; imagination; judgment; and consciousness of virtue. Blest with these, Fortune scatters over his re-grets the veil of oblivion; Time sheds a lustre over his "snowy locks;" Fame eructs to him a monument; Honour sketches the design; and Justice prescribes, and dignifies the epitaph. Rising from life with pleasure, with gratitude, and expectation,

—In happier scenes to dwell,  
He bids the cheerless world farewell.  
—THE SLANDERER.

Against slander there is no defence—Hell cannot boast so foul a fiend, nor man devoid so fel a soul. It starts with a word—with a nod—with a shrug—with a look—with a smile.—It is pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveller cannot avoid: it is the heart searching dagger of the assassin; it is the poisoned arrow whose wounds are incurable; it is the mortal sting of the deadly adder; it murder its victim, innocence its prey, and ruin its sport.

The man who breaks into my dwelling, or meets me on the public road and robs me of my property, does me injury. He stops me on the way to wealth, strips me of my hard-earned savings, involves me in difficulty, and brings my family to penury and want. But he does me an injury that can be repaired. Industry and economy may again bribe me into circumstances of ease and affluence; and smiles of gratitude may yet play upon the cheeks of my offspring; as they receive the small token of parental love.

The man who comes at midnight and fires my dwelling, does me an injury—he burns my roof, my pillow, my very shelter. Know then, that man was made for labor, and prayer also is his duty: the one as well as the other is essential to his well being. Arise in the morning; take the cord, and with it gird up thy loins, and go forth into the world; let it be a memorial to thee, of what God expects from man, if he would be blessed with happiness on earth."

For making Indian Cakes.—To one quart of milk add three eggs—beat them well—then add as much meal as will make a batter of the same consistency as is used for buck-wheat cakes, pour it into a bake-kettle, and bake as for other cakes. When sour milk can be had, it is to be preferred, into which put some pease-leash as for making biscuits.

When cakes are made according to the above directions, most people prefer them to wheat bread, and no doubt they are more leathery. They should be eaten warm, and with a cup of coffee make an excellent breakfast. In addition to all other recommendations, they are—

nor charity, nor time itself can repair. He has told his tale of slander to an uncharitable world. Some receive it as truth; others suspect the half is not told them; and others dress what they have heard in the highest coloring—add to their inventions, and proclaim it at the corners of the streets and upon the house tops.—

Should I prove myself innocent, and attempt to meet the scandal with contradiction, the story of my disgrace outstrips me, and solicitude to contradict it, excites suspicion of guilt.—

Should the slanderer confess his crime, the blot is made, and his tears of repentance cannot wash it out. I might as well recall the winds or quench the stars, as recall the infamy, or wipe out this foul stain from my character.

I attach a high value to my fellow men. I cannot but wish that while I live among them, I may hold a place in their affections, and be treated with respect which is due my station. A good name is rather to be chosen than riches, or than "precious ointment."

"Tis the immediate jewel of the soul,

The purest treasure mortal times afford."

Give me this, and I can face the frowns of fortune—can be pointed at as the child of poverty, and still know what it is to be happy. Take this away, and you strike a dagger into my soul; you render life itself a burden. The frowns of a world, the finger of scorn, and the hiss of contempt, are more than a man can endure.

Yet, dear as reputation is, and in my soul's just estimation, prized above all price, it is not too sacred for the slanderer to tarnish and destroy.

He can take from me the confidence of my employers, the respect of my friends; can blase my reputation with his pestilential breath, and feel not a pang of remorse. He glories in nothing so much as in the slaughter of character. He would blight the fairest flower in the garden of innocence, demolish the loftiest temple of human purity, and place his broad stamp of infamy on the holiest servants of the living God.

The slanderer has not the slightest pretext of excuse to palliate his offence. A desire of gain may urge some men to the commission of crime; and the incendiary and the assassin may be excited by the base passion to perpetrate their deeds of darkness and of death: but the man who attacks me with slander, has no hope of personal good; and if he robs me of character, he is deprived of that which not enriches him, but makes me poor indeed."

He gratifies the malice of his heart, adds one more to the family of wretchedness and woes—and enjoys a secret pleasure—yea, even triumphs as he reflects on the infamous achievement.

—[Badger's Messenger.]

THE HERMIT AND THE VISION.

It is told of a religious recluse, who in the early ages of Christianity, betook himself to a cave in upper Egypt, which in the times of the Pharaohs, had been a depository for mummies, that he prayed morning, noon, and night, eating only of the dates which some neighboring trees afforded, and drinking of the water of the Nile. At length the hermit became weary of life, and he then prayed still more earnestly.

After this duty, one day he fell asleep, and the vision of an angel appeared to him in a dream, commanding him to rise and cut down a neighboring palm tree, and make a rope of fibres, and after it was done, the angel would appear to him again. The hermit awoke and instantly applied himself to obey the vision.

He travelled about, from place to place many days before he could procure an axe, and during his journey, he felt happier than he had been for many years. His prayers were now short and few; but what they wanted in length and number, they outmeasured in fervency.

Having returned with the axe, he cut down the tree; and with much labor and assiduity during several days, prepared the fibres to make the rope; and, after a continuance of daily occupation for some weeks, completed the command.

The vision that night appeared to the hermit as promised, and thus addressed him. "You are now no longer weary of life, but happy. Know then, that man was made for labor, and prayer also is his duty: the one as well as the other is essential to his well being. Arise in the morning; take the cord, and with it gird up thy loins, and go forth into the world; let it be a memorial to thee, of what God expects from man, if he would be blessed with happiness on earth."

—[Badger's Messenger.]

Mr. Trelawney.—A Charleston paper states that Mr. Trelawney—the author of the "Adventures of a Younger Son"—intends to become a citizen of South Carolina. He was in company with Governor W. Yule during the late ceremonies at Charleston, and much speculation was excited by his "fierce looks, his swarthy complexion, the piercing and doubling eye, and the loose raven locks that gather o'er his brow."

When cakes are made according to the above directions, most people prefer them to wheat bread, and no doubt they are more leathery. They should be eaten warm, and with a cup of coffee make an excellent breakfast. In addition to all other recommendations, they are—

THE PENNSYLVANIAN. The Editor of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, is in every sense a word, a wit. We never take up his paper, without finding something to excite our risibility. In the number before us, we find the following "Code of Rules," which he recommends to his brother Editors as worthy of their serious consideration.—[Boston Republican.]

1st. Never sit down to your desk before the irritation of the inward man is allayed by a cup or two of warm coffee, and a hot roll; and the irritation of the outward man subdued by a passably clean "sark," and the removal of the stubble from the chin. Under these circumstances, the ideas are more bland and consensual.

2nd. Place the wife and seven small children out of earshot. Scold the one and whip the others, by way of recreation, after the duties of the press are over. It promotes the circulation of the blood, and is good as an exercise.

3d. Bar out all duns, devils, visitors and correspondents. If they do come, say you don't know them, and don't want to.

4th. Don't believe that every man opposed to you is a griffin, a vampire, or a kangaroo. There is sometimes such a thing as an honest difference of opinion, though it is hard to believe it.

5th. Listen to every one's advice, and follow none. Splitting the difference will not do. You must ride either before or behind.

6th. Never call a candidate for office a miscreant, a bloody Turk, an abandoned profligate, a rascal, a raggamuffin, a horse thief, or a dog catcher, until you take him in the fact.—The outcasts of the land are getting angry that their titles should be taken from them and applied to such "bad company" as statesmen.

There is no exception to this rule.

7th. If an opponent calls you a fool, or a pinny-hammer, don't credit him, even if he swears to it. This may be difficult at first, but custom renders it easy. A doubt of your own inability, like a piece of rennet, curdles the milk of editorial kindness.

8th. Diet like a Hindu on vegetable food.

Meat and spicy condiments heat the blood, and exasperate the temper. Take a scalding powder twice a week, lasting.

*aqaud fontana, ter in die capienda.*

A due fulfilment of these rules, will have a wholesome effect. They will clear the complexion, take the nose out of curl, slacken the corage of the visage, and perhaps so mend the character of journalism, that its professors will be credible witnesses in a court of justice. If they are not observed, and nothing better is offered, a proposition is on foot for the institution of a kind of editorial Magdalene Asylum, into which they can retire when they have not a rag of reputation left to shelter naked bodies against the cold winds of detraction, and after proper sojourn, return into the world, and be bound apprentices to the woodswallow, or some other respectable calling. We will subscribe five dollars towards it, for who knows what may happen.

—[Boston Mercantile Journal.]

During the administration of the elder Adams, the following was given by a gentleman more noted for ignorance than for information, "Our President, John Adams, May the metel-pieces of George Washington fall upon his head." He meant Mante.

The following prayer was made by an Irishman in the woods between New York and Canada, in 1787:

"Lord have compassion upon me, a poor unfortunate sinner, three thousand miles from my own country, and seventy-five miles from anywhere else."

Reflection.—"Charlotte," said a gentleman to his daughter one day, "you are really too tidy and I fear never give yourself time for reflection," "Pon honor then Pa," replied the lady, laughing, "you may make yourself perfectly easy on that account, for I generally spend half the day at the looking-glass."

The Springfield Somnambulist, as we learn to day from medical and other authority, connected with the Worcester Asylum, has been completely cured; her disorder had its origin in the stomach, through the immediate cause after the paroxysms was a determination of blood to the head. The cure has been effected wholly by medical treatment.

[Boston Mercantile Journal.]

"Hould up, Pat, hould up yer horse—its pourin down rain like the vvy devil! And so it is, fith—so what's the use of standing till here, loney?" "Och! botheration to ye—and are ye the big fool to be riding in such a shower as this?"

Lorenzo Dow, is, or was preaching at Danville, Pa. In giving notice of his intention to hold forth, he requested the ladies not to bring their children when they came to hear him. He thought it was enough to have one crying in the wilderness at a time.

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 26, 1834.

We are happy to perceive that the Legislature of this State have taken up the subject of the removal of the deposits, with a view of making known to Congress the feelings of the people of Maine upon a matter which has become one of agitating interest to the whole community. We had occasion last week to bestow upon our opponents the deserved praise for their forbearance in not dragging in this topic on a question that was not necessarily connected with it. They now have their reward, in an opportunity of meeting the question fairly and manfully, and we were a little surprised to see them apparently disposed to shrink from it. The people of this State and of the country at large expected that the Legislature would express their opinions on this subject. The situation of the country imperatively demands it.—When the despots of the Bank are using the rack and torture to obtain from their victims expressions unfavorable to the removal of the deposits—when they are purchasing petitions from all their slaves and hirelings—when they are stretching their power to the utmost and resorting to every means, even the basest, to procure a restoration of the means of corrupting the people, it well becomes—nay, it is the imperative duty of the unbought and unbribed freemen of our State to let their voice be heard—

—to tell this moneyed aristocracy that they are not corrupted by its favors nor awed by its frowns—that however much they may regret the distress it has the means and inclination to produce in some portions of the community, yet our fathers dared more than the utmost of its vengeance for the blessings they have bequeathed to us. We might not duly appreciate the blessings of liberty if we were not sometimes called upon for a sacrifice to maintain it. The people of this State, view with indignation, the attempts of a monied institution to control the government of our country, and to extort by threats, corruption and by bringing distress upon the people, a renewal of its charter or even a restoration of the deposits. If it were right that the deposits should be restored, convince the people of it by reason and argument and it would be done. But when threats and even force are employed—when attempts are made to compel the people to submit to its demands right or wrong—this provokes resistance. If that institution has now the power of extorting whatever it demands, then indeed we have no liberty left worth contending for and we may as well yield ourselves the humble servants of its will. But it certainly is worth one struggle before we surrender what we can never hope to recover but through revolution and blood.

We perceive by the papers that our Senator in Congress from this State Mr. Shepley has made a speech on the removal of the deposits, which we shall endeavor to lay before our readers. This subject appears to be the all engrossing one in Congress, and we are happy to learn that Mr. Shepley has acquitted himself with honor and sustained the high reputation which he had acquired at home. His speech is spoken in terms of high approbation by those who heard it, as having done honor to the democracy of Maine whom he represents.

We insert but little of the Congressional proceedings, as we find little in them that would be generally interesting to our readers.

### EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

We perceive that the project of a convention of Editors and publishers of papers in this State has been proposed and meets with a favorable reception. We are of opinion that much good might result from the proposed meeting. There are many subjects connected with the publishing of a paper on which there ought to be a mutual understanding between the brethren of the several plantations, to notify the inhabitants thereof to give in their votes on the question at their next annual meeting in the month of September, according to the provisions of the Constitution.

Monday, Jan. 20. The order from the House appointing a special committee to take into consideration the expediency of adopting Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Legislature as to the Removal of the Deposits from the Bank of the United States, came up and was passed in concurrence.

Mr. Pierce then moved to reconsider the vote whereby it was passed for the purpose of amending, adopted.

Mr. Pierce then moved to amend by adding, and also to inquire into the expediency of rechartering the Bank of the United States.

The question was then put, the amendment adopted, and the order passed as amended, and Messrs. Rogers, Cogswell, Pierce, Groton, and Emmons joined to the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Cobb stated that Hon. Anson G. Chandler, Senator elect from the 7th district, had ar-

EURATUM. In our last paper, in the obituary notice, the word "efficient" should be substituted for "official."

The Court of Common Pleas sits in this town this week. It is expected that Judge Whitman will preside.

### 23d CONGRESS--1st SESSION. IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 14. Mr Morris presented the resolutions of Ohio, approving of the removal of the deposits—requesting their Senators and requesting their Representatives to oppose the rechartering the Bank—and approving of the President's Veto upon Mr. Clay's Land bill.

Mr. Clay's resolution for affording relief from the pressure in the money market was taken up, debated by Messrs. Clay, Brown, Forsyth, Shepley and others, and finally laid on the table for the present.

Mr. Shepley addressed the Senate at length,

against Mr. Clay's resolutions upon the removal of the deposits, but at three o'clock gave way to a motion to adjourn, which was subsequently withdrawn to allow the introduction by Mr Webster, of resolutions requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the Senate a copy of the official order or direction for changing the place of the deposit of the public money—a copy of the official bond of the Treasurer of the United States—and copies of all drafts, checks, or orders, issued in order to transfer the public moneys from the Bank of the U. States to the State Banks, selected as Banks of deposit.

Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Jan. 14. Mr Adams (of Mass.) submitted a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to lay before the House copies of such instructions as have been given to the Collectors of the Customs since the 26th of December last.

Mr Morris submitted a resolution, the consideration of which was postponed until Monday next, that the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of defining by law all contracts hereafter to be made with the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the safe keeping, management, and disbursement of the same.

The House having resumed the consideration of the motion to refer the Secretary's report on the deposits to the committee of ways and means; and the question being upon Mr. McDuffie's motion to add instructions to the committee to report a joint resolution, providing that the public revenue hereafter collected shall be deposited in the Bank of the United States, in compliance with the public faith, pledged by the charter of the said Bank, Mr. Cambreleng addressed the House in a speech of much pointed against all classes of bank monopolies. When he had concluded, Seaborn Jones moved to strike out Mr. McDuffie's amendment, and insert instructions requiring the committee to inquire into the expediency of depositing the Revenue hereafter collected in the different States, where the same is collected, in proportion to their respective capitals paid in, and to prescribe the terms on which the same shall be deposited, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the Naval service for 1834, was read a third time and passed. Adjourned.

### Legislature of Maine.

FOURTEENTH SESSION.

#### IN SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 16.

On motion of Mr. Rogers,

Ordered, That the committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of altering or abolishing an "Act to abolish special pleading," passed March, 1831.

On motion of the same,

Ordered, That the same committee inquire into the expediency of altering or repealing "an Act for the abolition of imprisonment of honest debtors," passed March, 1831.

Saturday, Jan. 18.

Mr Bradbury introduced an order for the purpose of raising a committee, to consider the expediency of so amending the first section, 3d part of the 4th article of the Constitution, which provides that the Legislature shall convene on the first Wednesday in January annually, that said Legislature shall convene on the 2d or 3d Wednesday in August annually; and of passing a resolve empowering and directing the selection of the several towns, and the assessors of the several plantations, to notify the inhabitants thereof to give in their votes on the question at their next annual meeting in the month of September, according to the provisions of the Constitution.

Monday, Jan. 20. The order from the House appointing a special committee to take into consideration the expediency of adopting Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Legislature as to the Removal of the Deposits from the Bank of the United States, came up and was passed in concurrence.

Mr. Pierce then moved to reconsider the vote whereby it was passed for the purpose of amending, adopted.

Mr. Pierce then moved to amend by adding, and also to inquire into the expediency of rechartering the Bank of the United States.

The question was then put, the amendment adopted, and the order passed as amended, and Messrs. Rogers, Cogswell, Pierce, Groton, and Emmons joined to the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Cobb stated that Hon. Anson G. Chandler, Senator elect from the 7th district, had ar-

rived and signified his acceptance of the office, and he was designated to conduct Mr. Chandler before the Governor and Council, that he might be qualified to enter upon the discharge of his official duties.

The Senate concurred the House in referring to the committee so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the improvement of primary schools, the Bill to appoint a Board of Literature in this State—also in recommending the Bill to incorporate the town of Bar-

nard. The Senate concurred the House in referring to a Special Committee, the petition of Benjamin Jackson et al., that Mariners may be exempted from paying a poll tax; and joined to the Committee, on their part, Messrs. Labree, Allen, Chandler, Sabine and Kelsey.

Mr. Cobb presented the petition of the Trustees of Maine Wesleyan Seminary for Legisla-

tive aid. Read and referred to the Committee on Literary Institutions.

Mr. Cogswell, from the Committee on petition of Wm. C. Allen, Register of Probate in York, for increase of salary, reported a Bill to raise the same to six hundred dollars, entitled a Bill additional regulating salaries of Registers of Probate. Report accepted—bill twice read and passed to be engrossed.

Tuesday, Jan. 21. Mr. Groton from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a Bill to cede to the United States jurisdiction over the Arsenal at Augusta, which was read once and tomorrow assigned.

Mr. Rogers from the Committee on order in relation to repealing or altering an act relating to Special Pleadings, reported a Bill "additional to an act to abolish Special Pleadings," which was once read and tomorrow assigned.

Ordered, That Eli Royall et al. petitioners for the incorporation of Township No. 2 into a Plantation, have leave to take their petition from the files of the Senate.

Mr. Chandler, Senator elect, having been qualified by the Governor and Council, was admitted to his seat.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Senate concurred with the House in referring to a joint Special Committee consisting of the delegation from the county of Washington, a petition of Albert G. Lane, Register of Probate in that County, for increase of salary.

The Senate concurred with the House in passing the order requiring Literary Institutions asking aid from the State to submit an expose of the amount and disposition of their funds from the appointment of Justices of Trials, that the same ought not to pass, was accepted in concurrence.

Tuesday, Jan. 21. The Order passed in the House on Saturday raising a Committee to consider the expediency of passing resolutions in relation to the removal of the Deposits, came from the Senate amended, so as that the Committee should also inquire into the expediency of rechartering the Bank of the United States. The amendment proposed by the Senate, was adopted without a division.

Mr. Rose, of Augusta, then moved further to amend by adding "and also to inquire into the expediency of passing resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Legislature with regard to the removal of Mr. Duane." The question was put and the amendment rejected, on a division of 98 to 23.

Mr. Washburn from Committee on petition of the Universalist Society in Turner, reported a Bill to repeal the Act of Incorporation of that Society passed in 1805, which was twice read and tomorrow assigned.

On motion of Mr. Paris of Buckfield,

Ordered, that the several Literary Institutions, asking aid from the State, be requested to render the committee on that subject, an account of their funds, of their investment and expenditures, to be reported by that Committee, in order that the Legislature may be better prepared to decide upon the claims of these institutions.

On motion of Mr. Merrow of Bowdoinham,

Ordered, that the Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to primary schools, inquire whether the provisions of an Act, passed Feb. 26, 1828, providing for the promotion of education, have been carried into effect, with leave to report a statement of facts.

Mr. Dumont submitted the following order—

Ordered, That the Governor be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Executive of this State, to treat with Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary.

The question was then put and the motion rejected one hundred and nine to forty-eight.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

On motion of Mr. McIntire of York,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of so altering the laws as that the defendant in any suit, on which wood and timber land may have been attached, may be prevented from making strip and waste, on such attached land, pending the suit.

Ordered, That —— be a Committee to take into consideration the subject of giving the several Registers of Deeds, salaries instead of their present incomes, with leave to report by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. Pierce moved to amend by inserting after Register of Deeds "and County Attorneys."

Mr. Washburn reported in a new draft the Resolve providing for the purchase of Greenleaf's Reports, and it was once read and tomorrow assigned.

Bills—to incorporate the town of Greenfield—to incorporate the Great Falls Bank—to set off Peasele Morrell from Dearborn to Belgrade—to repeal an act incorporating the Universalist Society in Turner—additional to an act establishing the salaries of certain officers, it provides that after the expiration of the term of the present Chief Justice, the salaries of the Justice of the S. J. Court shall be raised to \$1600.—to increase the capital stock of the Exchange Bank; were severally passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Jarvis from the joint special committee appointed to take into consideration the expe-

Anson, Allen of Lubec, Moore of Doyer, Du-  
mont of Hallowell, Woodman of Buxton, Bol-  
ster of Rumford, and True of Montville.

Monday Jan. 20. Petitions—of James W. Sanford et al.—of John Stewart et al. each for

a new County: of Portland Mining and Rail-

way Company: of Philo Lewis et al. for same of

Caleb Prentiss et al. for the location of a Road

from Foxcroft to Moosehead Lake: of Inhabit-

ants of Princeton for aid on the Baring and

Houlton Road: of Inhabitants of Baileyville,

for same: of Josiah Parsons et al. to be incor-

porated into a Whale Fishing Company: of

Benjamin Spaulding et al. for the abolition of

the Court of Common Pleas, and that a substi-

tute may be provided: of Moses Wood et al.

for assistance in making County Roads: of

John Pitts et al. for the incorporation of the

Titcomb Belgrave Academy: of the first Uni-

versal Christian Society in Fryeburg, to res-

pond their charters; were severally read and

referred to the appropriate Committees.

Bills—to incorporate the Bath Railway; to in-

crease the capital stock of the Merchant's

Bank: to increase the capital stock of the

Manufacturer's and Traders' Bank: to incor-

porate the Androscoggin Bank: to incor-

porate the Proprietors of the Portland Hotel: sev-

erally passed to be engrossed.

Tuesday, Jan. 21. Mr. Groton from the

Committee on the Judiciary, reported a Bill to

cede to the United States jurisdiction over the

Arsenal at Augusta, which was read once and

tomorrow assigned.

Bill to incorporate the Stillwater Mill Dam

Company passed to be enacted.

The order from the Senate, in relation to al-

tering the time of the meeting of the Legisla-

ture, came down, was passed in concurrence,

and Messrs. Prince of Turner, Tuttle, Marshall,

Lord of Kennebunk, Kimball of Portland,

Baileigh of Union, Sylvester, Sabine and

Hutchings joined to the Committee, on the

part of the House.

Report from the Senate, on a Bill for the

appointment of Justices of Trials, that the same

ought not to pass, was accepted in concurrence.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.

The Senate concurred with the House in re-

ferring to a joint Special Committee consisting

of the delegation from the county of Wash-

ington, a petition of Albert G. Lane, Register of

ject of the depositories, which will probably last two days. He answered the many slurs and slanders thrown out by the opposition, in a masterly style. Some of his slurs rattled so against their helmets, as to produce a strong sensation, and require from the Vice President a rap of silence.

Mr Sepley will do honor to his State; and the State have done themselves honor by sending him.

[From the Argus.]  
Washington City, Jan. 16, 1834.

DEAR SIR:—Mr Shepley has just concluded a most powerful argument in the Senate on the Deposit Question. He has defended the measure of removal on the part of the administration in a most triumphant manner. He has met the reasoning of the opposition at every point, exposed its fallacy and made war in turn upon the enemy. Southard, Clay and Calhoun have each been passed under the analyzing powers of Mr S's mind, and their positions refuted most manfully. All concede that a better or more conclusive argument has not been made in the Senate during the present session.

And although Mr S. is master of fact man adheres to his subject most closely, turning neither to the right or left to deal in either declamation or denunciation, he has on this occasion struck home repeated blows upon the opposition phalanx, such as cannot but arouse their sensibilities to the quick. Yet he was not personal. He pushed out his principles in such a manner as exhibited the lines that separate men, leaving it for others to apply them to party men. He drew portraits, but left others to designate the originals. They were, however, drawn with such mastery of art, as could leave no doubt as to the originals. Much was said which neither Webster, Clay, Southard, Calhoun or Sprague can rest under, when it shall go forth to the public, without at least giving symptoms of uneasiness. Maine stands more than half redeemed in Mr. Shepley. Her interests in his keeping—her reputation in his care, will not, cannot suffer. His radicalism, politically, is in happy concord with the spirit which pervades the democracy of our State. Maine need not fear of being misrepresented by him, unless an entire change comes over his views—unless an entire revolution of his principles shall take place. For with him, all views are founded in principle. He resolves all things for examination into principle. He tests every proposition by some known principle. Principle is alike the starting point and boundary on all occasions, with him.—Hence, ere you will see in him a change, you may expect to see the man changed entirely—his whole intellectual character revolutionized, and the customary impulses of his mind supplanted,—gone. I will endeavor to forward you at an early day a correct copy of his speech, as I know the democracy of Maine will read it with interest, with pleasure, with exultation!

A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce reports Mr Shepley to have spoken as follows of Amos Kendall. A testimonial from such a source is worth having:—

"When I entered the chamber, Mr Shepley was engaged in a very earnest eulogium on Amos Kendall. With that individual, he said, he had the honor of an intimate acquaintance. He was instructed with him in the same class, at the same college (Dartmouth we believe)—a college which had spread its name in light thro' this country. He had known him from his earliest years to ripest manhood;—and he was always distinguished for intellectual power, for purity of purpose, and for unyielding firmness in the pursuit of that purpose. He was a man who could not be corrupted by flattery, nor won by gold, nor awed by power; and hence his name had been connected in scorn with the kitchens of the country, &c."

#### THE VOICE OF NEW YORK.

We refer, says the Albany Argus, to our legislative proceedings for the emphatic voice of the people of this State on the important questions now before congress and before the country. Resolutions approving the removal of the deposits—or of the reasons of the President on that subject read to his Cabinet—and of the report of Mr. Secretary Taney—and requesting or directing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the restoration of the deposits and the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States,—were passed yesterday in the Assembly by the decisive vote of one hundred and eighteen to nine! Every member was in his seat except one, Mr. Fox, who has not yet arrived in the city. Such is the language of the People of New York, as spoken through their representatives, thus fresh from their constituents. The expression in the Senate will not be less emphatic.—[Argus.]

#### THE VOICE OF OHIO.

The Democracy of Ohio are moving with the vigor and spirit which characterizes all the movements of that patriotic state. Nearly every mail brings the accounts of meetings for the appointment of delegates to the eighth of January state convention. We have no doubt that that convention was one of the most numerous and effective ever held in the state.

We have before us the proceedings of a meeting of the republicans of Cincinnati, friendly to the election of Martin Van Buren to the presidency. The Cincinnati Republican speaks of it as numerous beyond precedent.—"Hundreds were reluctantly compelled to return home, after vainly attempting to obtain admission. The council chamber was crammed with a standing crowd—sitting was out of

bones now if you'll only look till you find 'em. Mr. Speaker, the chips here looks as if they didn't believe me! It's amazin' strange; for they believe much bigger stories when the Lawyers tell 'em. Ain't it so Mr. Binney? (Cries of order, order.) But if they won't believe this, I shan't make 'em believe the Banks' Treasury, and so my story's out.

[Extraordinary Intelligence.]  
Washington City, Jan. 16, 1834.

A VOICE FROM NEW JERSEY!

The following Resolutions have been passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, by large majorities:—

Resolved, That we view with agitation and alarm, the existence and gigantic power of a great monied incorporation, which threatens to embarrass the operations of the government, and by means of its unbounded influence upon the currency of the country, to scatter distress and ruin throughout the community, and we therefore solemnly believe the present Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress, be instructed, and our members in the House of Representatives be requested to sustain, by their votes and influence, the course adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Taney, in relation to the Bank of the United States, and the depositories of the Government moneys, believing as we do, the course of the Secretary, to have been constitutional, and that the public good requires its adoption.

*Adjutant General's Report.* This is an appropriate and well written paper mostly occupied with an able and eloquent appeal to the Legislature in behalf of our Militia System. We trust that it will receive the attention and exert the influence which are due to its merits.—The report states that there has been much negligence in making the annual returns, on the part of the Staff to whom that duty is confided, and suggests the propriety of providing by law, that no Adjutant or Inspector, whether Brigade or Division, shall receive any compensation for his services, until he shall have produced such certificates of the prompt and faithful discharge of his duties, in making the returns. The Adjutant General, from a personal inspection, reports, that the State's property, in the arsenals at Portland and Bath, is in good condition. The propriety of repairing the building used as an arsenal at the latter place is suggested. All the sums, appropriated by the last Legislature, have been duly expended, except the sum of \$500, appropriated for the purchase of musical instruments, no part of which has been drawn from the Treasury.—Accompanying the Report is an abstract of the returns of the Militia for 1833, from which it appears—that the whole number of officers in commission is 2336—the whole number of non-commissioned officers and musicians, 5726—the whole number of privates, 31,637—the aggregate, 39,599. These are divided into 610 companies, giving an average of about 65 officers and soldiers to a company. Besides these, there are seven companies, from which no returns have been received, and which would make the aggregate about 40,000. Upon the same sheet is a schedule of the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the Militia. Also accompanying the Report, are schedules of the State's property in the arsenals at Portland and Bath. This property in 1827, was valued at \$150,897, since which time sufficient additions have been made to it to maintain that value, notwithstanding the delivery of some articles for the use of the Militia, and the supposed deterioration occasioned by time. Such an acquisition, says the Report, in case of any military emergency, cannot but be highly appreciated, nor can the means for its preservation be disregarded.—[Age.]

COL. CROCKETT'S SPEECH. The New York Standard publishes the speech which Col. Crockett intends to make, at the proper time, on the removal of the deposits. We have room only for an extract:

Voted, That the Secretary be instructed to publish a notice to that effect, and to request all the newspapers in the State to give it insertion until the time of meeting, and to use their influence to ensure a general attendance.

Attest, H. K. BAKER, Secretary.

#### DIED.

In Turner, on the 25th December last, Mrs. Asenath Bradford, widow of the late William Bradford, aged 75 years.

In Waterville, on the 1st inst. Mr. Elijah Bates, aged about 40.

In Westbrook on the 2nd inst. Hon. Archibald Lewis, aged 81 years.

In Hallowell, Lucy Ann, daughter of Nathan Bachelder, Esq. aged 21.

#### TO LET.

#### A FARM,

#### Pleasantly situat-

ed in the south-east part of Paris, on the road leading from Paris Hill to Hebron. Said farm will cut fifty tons of Hay, will be stocked with eighty sheep, & other stock.

TERMS.—The subscriber will let said farm, for three years, on reasonable terms. For further particulars inquire of the owner, on the premises.

SOLOMON SHAW, Jr.  
Paris, Jan. 25, 1834. 2m24.

JOB WORK,  
Executed with neatness  
and despatch at this  
OFFICE

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

JACOB H. GREEN, one of the persons named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of William Russell Jr. late of Fryeburg in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

ORDERED,

That the said Jacob H. Green give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and admitted as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-first day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

PELEG WADSWORTH, Administrator of the estate of Peleg Wadsworth late of Ulram, in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

LAWRENCE JEWELL, Administrator of the estate of Daniel G. Swan late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

EBER RICE, Administrator of the estate of Henry Coolidge, late of Waterford in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

REUEL WASHBURN, Administrator of the estate of Davis W. Washburn late of Livermore in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

JOSEPH KILGORE, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Kilgore late of Oxford, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

JAMES HOBBS, Administrator of the estate of Isaac W. Hobbs, late of Fryeburg in the county of Oxford, deceased, having given bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereto to exhibit the same to

JAMES HOBBS.

Fryeburg, Jan. 21, 1834. 3w24

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ISAAC W. HOBBS,

late of Fryeburg in the county of Oxford, deceased, having given bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereto to exhibit the same to

JOSEPH KILGORE.

Fryeburg, Jan. 21, 1834. 3w24

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

HENRY HILL,

late of Lovell in the county of Oxford, deceased, having given bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereto to exhibit the same to

WILLIAM HILL.

Denmark, Jan. 21, 1834. 3w24

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JEDDEDAH LONG,

late of Dezenham in the county of Oxford, deceased, having given bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereto to exhibit the same to

DANIEL LONG.

Denmark, Jan. 21, 1834. 3w24

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

OLIVER GRISWOLD,

late of Fryeburg in the county of Oxford, Physician, deceased, having given bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereto to exhibit the same to

SARAH GRISWOLD.

Fryeburg, Jan. 21, 1834. 3w24

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN BONNEY.

late of Sumner in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, having given bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereto to exhibit the same to

URIAS BONNEY.

Sumner, Jan. 20, 1834. 3w24

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN BONNEY.

late of Sumner in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, having given bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereto to exhibit the same to

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URIAS BONNEY.</

**ALMANAC FOR 1834.**

| SUNDAY        | MONDAY   | TUESDAY  | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY   | FRIDAY      | SATURDAY       |
|---------------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| JANUARY.....  | 1 2 3    | 4 5 6    | 7 8 9     | 10 11 12   | 13 14 15    | 16 17 18 19    |
| 5 6 7         | 8 9 10   | 11 12 13 | 14 15 16  | 17 18 19   | 20 21 22    | 23 24 25 26    |
| 12 13 14      | 15 16 17 | 18 19 20 | 21 22 23  | 24 25 26   | 27 28 29    | 30 31          |
| FEBRUARY..... | 1 2 3    | 4 5 6    | 7 8 9     | 10 11 12   | 13 14 15    | 16 17 18 19    |
| 2 3 4         | 5 6 7    | 8 9 10   | 11 12 13  | 14 15 16   | 17 18 19    | 20 21 22 23    |
| 9 10 11       | 12 13 14 | 15 16 17 | 18 19 20  | 21 22 23   | 24 25 26    | 27 28          |
| 16 17 18      | 19 20 21 | 22 23 24 | 25 26 27  | 28 29      | 30          | 31             |
| MARCH.....    | 1 2 3    | 4 5 6    | 7 8 9     | 10 11 12   | 13 14 15    | 16 17 18 19    |
| 2 3 4         | 5 6 7    | 8 9 10   | 11 12 13  | 14 15 16   | 17 18 19    | 20 21 22 23    |
| 9 10 11       | 12 13 14 | 15 16 17 | 18 19 20  | 21 22 23   | 24 25 26    | 27 28 29       |
| 16 17 18      | 19 20 21 | 22 23 24 | 25 26 27  | 28 29      | 30          | 31             |
| APRIL.....    | 1 2 3    | 4 5      | 6 7 8     | 9 10 11    | 12 13 14    | 15 16 17 18    |
| 6 7 8         | 9 10 11  | 12 13 14 | 15 16 17  | 18 19 20   | 21 22 23 24 | 25 26 27       |
| 13 14 15      | 16 17 18 | 19 20 21 | 22 23 24  | 25 26 27   | 28 29       | 30             |
| 20 21 22      | 23 24 25 | 26 27 28 | 29 30     |            |             |                |
| MAY.....      | 1 2      | 3 4      | 5 6       | 7 8 9      | 10 11 12    | 13 14 15       |
| 4 5 6         | 7 8 9    | 10 11 12 | 13 14 15  | 16 17 18   | 19 20 21    | 22 23 24       |
| 11 12 13      | 14 15 16 | 17 18 19 | 20 21 22  | 23 24 25   | 26 27 28    | 29 30          |
| JUNE.....     | 1 2 3    | 4 5 6    | 7 8 9     | 10 11 12   | 13 14 15    | 16 17 18 19    |
| 8 9 10        | 11 12 13 | 14 15 16 | 17 18 19  | 20 21 22   | 23 24 25    | 26 27 28 29    |
| 15 16 17      | 18 19 20 | 21 22 23 | 24 25 26  | 27 28 29   | 30 31       |                |
| JULY.....     | 1 2 3    | 4 5      | 6 7 8     | 9 10 11    | 12 13 14    | 15 16 17 18    |
| 6 7 8         | 9 10 11  | 12 13 14 | 15 16 17  | 18 19 20   | 21 22 23 24 | 25 26 27       |
| 13 14 15      | 16 17 18 | 19 20 21 | 22 23 24  | 25 26 27   | 28 29 30    |                |
| AUGUST.....   | 1 2      | 3 4      | 5 6       | 7 8 9      | 10 11 12    | 13 14 15 16    |
| 3 4 5         | 6 7 8    | 9 10 11  | 12 13 14  | 15 16 17   | 18 19 20    | 21 22 23 24    |
| 10 11 12      | 13 14 15 | 16 17 18 | 19 20 21  | 22 23 24   | 25 26 27    | 28 29 30       |
| 17 18 19      | 20 21 22 | 23 24 25 | 26 27 28  | 29 30      |             |                |
| SEPTMBER..... | 1 2 3    | 4 5      | 6 7 8     | 9 10 11 12 | 13 14 15 16 | 17 18 19 20 21 |
| 7 8 9         | 10 11 12 | 13 14 15 | 16 17 18  | 19 20 21   | 22 23 24 25 | 26 27          |
| 14 15 16      | 17 18 19 | 20 21 22 | 23 24 25  | 26 27      | 28 29 30    |                |
| OCTOBER.....  | 1 2 3    | 4 5      | 6 7 8     | 9 10 11 12 | 13 14 15 16 | 17 18 19 20 21 |
| 5 6 7         | 8 9 10   | 11 12 13 | 14 15 16  | 17 18 19   | 20 21 22 23 | 24 25 26 27    |
| 12 13 14      | 15 16 17 | 18 19 20 | 21 22 23  | 24 25 26   | 27 28 29 30 |                |
| 19 20 21      | 22 23 24 | 25 26 27 | 28 29 30  |            |             |                |
| NOVEMBER..... | 1 2 3    | 4 5      | 6 7 8     | 9 10 11 12 | 13 14 15 16 | 17 18 19 20 21 |
| 2 3 4         | 5 6 7    | 8 9 10   | 11 12 13  | 14 15 16   | 17 18 19 20 | 21 22 23 24    |
| 9 10 11       | 12 13 14 | 15 16 17 | 18 19 20  | 21 22 23   | 24 25 26 27 | 28 29 30       |
| 16 17 18      | 19 20 21 | 22 23 24 | 25 26 27  | 28 29 30   |             |                |
| DECEMBER..... | 1 2 3 4  | 5 6      | 7 8 9     | 10 11 12   | 13 14 15 16 | 17 18 19 20 21 |
| 7 8 9         | 10 11 12 | 13 14 15 | 16 17 18  | 19 20 21   | 22 23 24 25 | 26 27 28 29    |
| 14 15 16      | 17 18 19 | 20 21 22 | 23 24 25  | 26 27 28   | 29 30 31    |                |

L e account F orwell, of the Navy, was, induced, for the sake of carrying on a trade with the natives, to fix himself at the Bay of Natal, on the coast of Africa, under the sovereignty of a chief named Chaka, one of the most monstrous and inhuman characters that ever existed. The account of him by the Lieutenant appears scarcely creditable. He puts to death men, women, and children, who oppose him; he keeps twelve hundred concubines, and those of whom he becomes tired he distributes among his slaves. He suffers no one to see him eat or drink, his chiefs approach him in a crawling attitude; and if any one should laugh, or snore, or cough, or sneeze, he is put to death. One ugly person disturbed the serenity of his features he call d "Take that man away and slay him; he makes me laugh." — Quarterly Review.

**GOOD & CHEAP.**

JAMES LONGLEY offers for sale, at his Store, in South Paris, a good assortment of English, French, Domestic, Dry Goods, and Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hard Ware. Said goods new and fresh, and will be sold on a very moderate price, except heavy articles, such as Molasses, Salt, &c. £7.50 Paid for Corn, Butter, and Lamb Fat, S. South-Pars, Augt 27, 1834.

**MOVIECE.**

ALL persons having unsettled Accounts with the Subscribers, are requested to call and settle on or before the 10th day of February, or their demands will be left with an Attorney for collection.

BENJAMIN F. CRAWFORD.

Paris, Jan. 13. 1834. 322.

**JOB WORK,**  
Executed with neatness  
and despatch at this  
**OFFICE**

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four; ON the petition of STEPHEN BARTLETT, administrator of the estate of Peregrine Bartlett late of Bethesda in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debt which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of five hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four; ON the petition of LEONARD RAYSON, Administrator of the estate of David Rayson late of Rumford in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debt which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eighty dollars and twenty-five cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four; ON the petition of JAMES STEPHENS, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Stephens, Jr. late of Bethesda in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debt which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eighty dollars and twenty-five cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four; ON the petition of JOHN TURNER, Administrator of the estate of Sylvanus Turner late of Canton in said County, yeoman, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debt which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eighty dollars and twenty-five cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four; ON the petition of ROBERT WASHBURN, Administrator of the estate of SWITHIN WASHBURN, yeoman, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debt which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eighty dollars and twenty-five cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said county three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.  
Copy Attest: Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four; ON the petition of WILLIAM PRATT, Administrator of the estate of HENRY BARROWS, late of Hebron, in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to:

WILLIAM PRATT, Hebrew, Jan. 7, 1834. 322.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOSEPH COBB.

late of Liverpool, in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to:

JUDITH BARTLETT, Feb. 1, 1834. \*322

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ELIAS BARTLETT.

late of Oxford, in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to:

JONAS GREEN, Feb. 1, 1834. \*322

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

LUTHER BRETT.

late of Turner, in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to:

JOHN BEARLEY, Feb. 1, 1834. \*322

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ICHABOD BENSON.

late of Cheshire Gore in the county of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to:

ICHABOD BENSON, Feb. 1, 1834. \*322

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

CYRUS W